National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences

Prevalence of pollen sensitization in younger children who have asthma

Author(s): Ogershok PR, Warner DJ, Hogan MB, Wilson NW
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Abstract:

It is commonly believed that young children are incapable of pollen sensitization; therefore, skin testing usually is not performed to these allergens. The purpose of this study was to identify the frequency of positive skin tests to outdoor allergens among younger children who have asthma. Patients who have asthma, aged 6 months to 10 years, were evaluated for pollen sensitization over a 10-year period. Skin-prick testing was performed to relevant individual aeroallergens including trees, grasses, and weeds. Testing for perennial indoor allergens such as dust mites, cats, dogs, cockroaches, and molds was performed also. A total of 687 children with asthma were evaluated. No child

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Resource Description

Exposure :

weather or climate related pathway by which climate change affects health

Air Pollution, Indoor Environment

Air Pollution: Allergens

Geographic Feature:

resource focuses on specific type of geography

None or Unspecified

Geographic Location:

resource focuses on specific location

United States

Health Impact:

specification of health effect or disease related to climate change exposure

Respiratory Effect, Other Health Impact

Respiratory Effect: Asthma

Other Health Impact: pollen sensitization

Population of Concern: A focus of content

Population of Concern: ☑

populations at particular risk or vulnerability to climate change impacts

Children

Resource Type: ☑

format or standard characteristic of resource

Research Article

Timescale: ☑

time period studied

Time Scale Unspecified